

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FUNERAL HONORS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. One of Dr. Southey's forgotten eulogues begins with, "Whom are they ushering from the world, with all this long parade and pomp of death?"—and from the response it appears that the funeral is that of an old man who died worth his plum. Those of our readers who have a taste for such brilliant displays have found full descriptions in our columns of the honors paid upon this side of the ocean to the dust of George Peabody. For our own part, as taste is licensed, we cannot but regret that the obscurities of this excellent and generous man were not conducted with something less of parade, and with observances more indicative of his peaceful and private career. The stately ship-of-war, the little fleet of armed vessels which floated in attendance, the thunderous salutes which poured from "the adamant lips" of gigantic ordnance, the solemn arrangement of the chamber of state—are we wrong in the suggestion that these are not tributes which would have commended themselves to the simple tastes of the departed merchant, could he have foreseen them? Those of his last thoughts which were not given to the amelioration of the condition of the poor, were bestowed upon more than princely projects for the cultivation of the human intellect; and a train of school-children following the bier as mourners would have been far more appropriate than bristling regiments of infantry moving with the precision of battle array, as if they were following to the sepulchre a master of the bloody art of war. It is a singular proof either of the poverty of our resources or the perversion of our taste, that we are unable to project and carry out public displays, even of the more peaceful character, without a profuse and most inappropriate waste of gunpowder. If Mr. George Peabody had been the hero of battles-royal by sea, or of great and decisive engagements by land, the etiquette of his profession would have required his companions-in-arms to pay him the usual professional tribute. But the excellent man was a dealer in stocks. It would have made no difference, we suppose, in the display, if he had been a poet.

If some stranger unacquainted with the truth had seen "the funeral car" which was used at Portland, a miracle of sombre magnificence, fourteen feet long and seven feet wide, ten feet high, draped with black broad-cloth, and with black velvet, silver-fringed, decorated with white tassels and black rosettes, and surmounted by a stuffed eagle, the whole being drawn by six magnificent horses caparisoned in black to their feet,—"If a stranger had seen this, and heard the salvos thundering from fort and arsenal, and if this observer had been told that this was the funeral pageant of a distinguished man, would he for a moment have surmised that these were honors paid to "a distinguished philanthropist?" Nor would his wonder at the pomp within have been lessened by the light of the blessed sun was excluded, its walls black with heavy hangings, its ceiling supporting a sable canopy, while the inscriptions are a Latin scrap from Sallust, and another Latin scrap from Terence, with two more Latin scraps from nobody in particular. The catalogue upon which the bones of the old philanthropist were laid was a marvel of up-to-date. And finally the railway car which carried Mr. Peabody's remains to his native village was a more mournfully magnificent vehicle than any which ever before moved over the iron road.

There was not one of these honors, so they had been appropriate, which the least genial man would have grudged to the memory of the great and charitable merchant; but we must be pardoned for thinking that to a great extent they lacked sobriety, and must have been distasteful to deep and genuine feeling. If ever a good man deserved honors not in the least theatrical, as little as possible conventional, that man was George Peabody. The Greeks would have wreathed his coffin with the brightest of flowers and carried it upon its last journey, with many a song of triumphant and hopeful significance.

We venture upon these remarks mainly because we deeply revere the character of Mr. Peabody, and fully appreciate the excellence of his example. In an age of profuse generosity, his imperial largesse, bestowed by his living hand, dwarfs all the mortuary gifts in ecclesiastical history, and makes many a celebrated bequest small by comparison. Men are not common who, having spent long years in the accumulation of wealth, devote their last days to its lavish expenditure. Apart from the great foundations which will preserve his name, Mr. Peabody will be remembered as almost the originator of a new system of public munificence. The miser dies with his gold greedily clutched, leaving heirs to wrangle over it and the law to waste it, and the next generation will forget his name. Mr. Peabody will be remembered as one free from the infirmity of old age, who divested himself of millions, and went, comparatively a poor man, to the tomb.

"A MAGAZINE MYSTERY."

From the N. Y. World. Captain Mayne Reid, who is very well and very creditably known as the author of numerous melodramatic relations of moving accidents by flood and field, has lately appeared in the new character of the projector and conductor of a magazine, of the existence of which we imagine many of our readers are now for the first time apprised. The name of it was *Onward*, and it has been conducted so rapidly onward that in the February number it gives up the ghost, having flickered fitfully for fourteen months.

It is a pity that the *Pioneer* in Louisiana, the *Shakopee Argus* in Minnesota, and the *Silver Mountain Chronicle* in California.

Some natural tears must be dropped, of course, over the untimely death of even an infant magazine by the author of its being, and some astonishment may also be permitted to mingle with one's sorrow. But the projectors of most magazines indulge their wonder and their grief in silence. That Captain Mayne Reid refuses to "eat his heart alone," but, contrariwise, wears it upon his sleeve for editorial daws to peck at, argues an unusual degree of ingenuitiveness in him; and our notion of that characteristic is enhanced when we see him gravely quoting the puff of the provincial press as evidence of merit. It does not, we presume him, afford the least basis of hope for a magazine that the *Schenectady Monitor* should pronounce it to be "just the work for the gentleman, the lady, and the scholar;" that the *Wapakoneta Union* should assert it to be "one of the finest illustrated magazines of the land;" that the *Ogawka Spectator* should commend it for being "a beautiful magazine and the contents excellent;" that the *Dovogio Republican* should "consider it superior to any magazine we receive;" or even that the *Waupaca Critic* should test it and find "the literary matter of the first order—its tone high."

Captain Mayne Reid's mistake seems to have been in supposing that because he could write popular stories he could conduct a popular magazine. The two require entirely different and, to some extent, incompatible qualifications. One of the three things which, in the view of Sydney Smith, every Englishman believed himself competent to do was "to edit a newspaper." Though the complication and extension of journalism since his time have dispelled this dream, every educated Englishman, and every educated American as well, still clings to the fond faith that he could edit a magazine, which is a simpler business to look at, and that he could evolve from his inner consciousness an ideal magazine far better than the best actual one. Every little while such a being endeavors to carry his notions into practice. But the amateur magazine editor and his money are soon parted. The magazine fails, not necessarily from its intrinsic demerits, but from its failure to hit the taste of the time—and its conductor is smitten with wonder like the wonder of Captain Mayne Reid. The history of magazines is strewn with such wrecks.

We are inclined to think that there are not more than three profitable magazines in this country. *Harper's* is the most successful; and it is so not because it is written for by the ablest men, but merely because it is the best edited. It understands its audience better than any other. Like the aquaria of the lamented Barnum, "it amuses and instructs." And its amusement and instruction are both conveyed in so lively and lucid a way as to be quite intelligible to the average American mind. The *American* aims higher, and contains more articles by men of name. The names sell the magazine; but it is notable that not one of them has been won through the magazine, though it has been established for more than ten years, and that, except what is contributed by these few habitual writers to it, its contents are selected with wretched taste. The *Galaxy* has the advantage over either of the others of not being really or ostensibly so mere a tender to a publishing-house. It has published many striking articles; and its most conspicuous defect, its inequality in merit, may be expected to disappear as its age increases.

*Putnam's*, under the new and capable management of Parke Godwin, may really be looked for to show some gleams of its ancient fire, and to attract to it the contributions of those brilliant writers who made its first series the most entertaining magazine ever published in this country. Real and rigid editing is what mainly makes the difference in this department between success and failure. The editor of a magazine ought not to content himself with merely looking over what contributions it may please Providence to send him, correcting copy, and picking the rubbish out of the floss and jettison thrown upon his shores. He ought to exercise such a control as shall insure every prominent topic of full treatment, and make his magazine a symmetrical whole, and not "a fortuitous concourse of atoms." This demands a special aptitude and a special training. And it was in the absence in themselves of that aptitude and that training that Captain Mayne Reid and many others in his predicament may find the explanation of their fate.

DRUNKENNESS ABATING.

From the Baltimore American. There is at the present time a more cheering indication of the progress of temperance in the matter of strong drink than has been the case for years. In all parts of the country we observe movements that are hopeful and promising. Heretofore temperance societies have been formed mostly of temperate people, and but few of their members would drink even if they belonged to no society. They have labored earnestly, but not in the right direction. They have held their meetings and discoursed upon the evils of intemperance mostly to those who are fully convinced of its destructive effects on the human system. They have not associated with moderate drinkers, who are the most dangerous class, but have rather sought for the confirmed sots for whom there is no redemption. They have drawn out to rescue men who may be drawn off from their folly for a brief period, but who are sure to return to it as the hog to its wallow. Those who have watched the confirmed drunkard ought to know that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a permanent reclamation is impossible. The fact is that the sooner such people die the better it is for themselves, for their families, and for all connected with them, and probably for their own souls. The experience of the various drunkards' asylums proves this, and the sooner the moderate drinker is convinced that he is gradually approaching the un redeemable sot, the better it will be for the success of the temperance cause. True, some men may be able to restrain their appetite for liquor within reasonable bounds, and continue through life to be moderate drinkers. But every such moderate drinker, by his example, tempts others to take an occasional drink who have not the power to control their appetites. He is constantly inviting his friends to take a social glass, and oftentimes thinks it a good joke to make them tipsy. But if he will only examine the daily lists of deaths in the papers, he will find that almost one-third of his male acquaintances have shortened their lives, if they have not met a sudden death, by endeavoring to follow his example as a moderate drinker. The fact is that one-half the drunkards in the world have to blame their fathers and mothers for their downfall. The parading of liquor on their sideboards, the drinking of it at their tables, and the free access of their children to it lays the foundation of the appetite, which grows with their growth, and

strengthens with their strength. They sip it with sugar and water in their childhood, and grow up with the idea that it is manly to drink and to be merry. They also are impressed with the conviction that the man who will not accept an invitation to drink is a dolt, and that he who will not invite every friend he meets to take a glass with him is a niggard of his money. They should be taught that a man who tempts another to drink is a fool, and that he who refuses to partake of that which will destroy both soul and body is wise in his day and generation.

The favorable indications to which we allude are not the formation of societies, but a gradual breaking down of the prejudices of education in this question of drinking. The numerous deaths that are constantly occurring from intemperance are having the effect of convincing men that it is no dangerous to drink even moderately. The liquors that our forefathers imbibed had not such a killing effect as the liquors of the present day. They did not "steal away the brain" or sap the foundations of health with such rapidity as the stuffs that are now labelled brandy and whisky. Two or three glasses over night did not cause an aching head and a fevered breath next morning, nor did it occasion that longing for more which now invariably follows excessive indulgence. They could drink moderately, or even occasionally to excess, without becoming sots, but the liquors of the present generation sap both the brain and heart, and make a drizzling dotor of the strongest man. We know quite a number who are now approaching premature death, and several others who have staggered into a drunkard's grave during the past year, who ten years ago were strong and hearty men, confident in the belief that they could always control their growing appetites. They were good husbands and fathers, drove their own carriages, kept fast horses, were prosperous business men, and excellent members of society. Liquor, however, soon destroyed their business capacities, led to the waste of their means and the destitution of their families. Some of them are now dead; the others are beyond reclamation, and we are satisfied, from a lifetime observation, that they are not the parties to be looked to by those who would advance the cause of temperance. They would do to point the moderate drinker to as a warning of the fate which sooner or later awaits him. They are practical illustrations of the evils of strong drink, but as well might you attempt to cure the palsy or restore the consumptive as to permanently cure the man who has been inoculated with the worst form of drunkenness.

Let fathers and mothers take this matter in hand, and keep it away from their houses. They are committing a sin of the most grievous character when they familiarize their children with its use, or set them an example which they are sure to follow. So also with their guests and visitors. If they were to come to your houses drunk, you would consider it a great outrage, but you are not considering it as an offense on your part when you endeavor to send them home to their families intoxicated! This false idea of hospitality is being broken down, and we know of fifty families in Baltimore that braved public opinion by refusing to set liquor before their visitors on Christmas and New Year's. We predict that the example of this fifty will be followed by hundreds at the close of the present year amid the festivities of the holiday season.

LET THE NEGRO ALONE. From the N. Y. Sun. The negro, having got his thirteenth, his fourteenth, and his fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, ought soon to disappear from the theatre of Federal politics as a star actor, and hereafter figure only on the local boards of the Southern States. Mr. Wendell Phillips wants Congress to give the negro land. But he can get land enough for nothing under the existing Homestead acts. If he has scruples about obtaining it at so cheap a rate, he can pay a dollar and a quarter an acre for it under the old statutes. But he wants land in the South. Well, we doubt not the great land owners of that section will sell him all he desires at low rates, or even give it to him, provided he will vote the Democratic ticket. This bargain will be very likely to be entered into to a moderate extent, and may prove remunerative to both the contracting parties. Mr. Sumner wants the United States to provide schools for the Southern negroes. We presume Congress will do nothing of the sort. It is important for all classes that the freedmen should enjoy the privilege of common schools, and no class will appreciate this fact more highly than the large property holders of that part of the Union. They will no doubt soon establish a system of schools adapted to the needs of a portion of their population in whose enlightenment and good conduct they have a greater stake than the citizens of any other section of the country. Of course the South will not object to the educational benefactions of the North, whether they come in the shape of money or teachers, and, doubtless, after the lapse of time has soothed the prejudices of the present hour, they will welcome both.

There are but two things that can hereafter make the agitation of negro questions a disturbing element in politics, and especially in national contests. It is the ostentatious attempt on the one hand to confer upon the negro special privileges, thus inflaming the prejudices of large masses of white citizens; and, on the other hand, the persistent effort to deprive him of the rights he has already obtained, thus summoning his friends to the rescue, and arousing the opposition of that large conservative class who will frown upon efforts to reopen issues which have once been closed.

The patriotic mode of heretofore treating the entire series of controversies which sprang from the bitter root of slavery, is for both political parties and all classes of citizens to let the negro alone.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc. for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blanche, Carte Rose, and Charles Favier's Grand Vin Reims, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleinmann & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINE.

MADRID—Old Island, South Side Reserve, SHIRAZ—F. Rudolphs, Amantillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Oporto, FORT—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown. CLARET—From Ainslie's, Mostorland and Bordeaux, Claret and Sauterne Wines. GIN—"Water Swan." BRANDIES—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various Wines.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE STREETS.

Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., and COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHISKY, and BOURBON WHISKY.

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GREAT AMERICAN LARGE NEW BUILDING No. 727 MARKET Street.

LOST.

WHEREAS, A CERTIFICATE, No. 79, issued February 8, 1869, in the name of JOHN L. FARMORE, for the Shares of the Capital Stock of the Merchants Hotel Company, has been lost or mislaid, all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating and certifying, and an application has this day been made for issuing a new one.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York University of Anatomy, embracing the Science of How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maternity, and Old Age; Manhood, Genes, and Heredity; The Causes of Fertility; Platonic and Nervous Diseases Accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. The volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded post paid, on receipt of 50 cents, by addressing W. A. LEAR, Jr., at the corner of FIFTH and WALNUT STREETS, Philadelphia.

westerly one of 450 to Shanghai, the latter to connect with the East India Telegraph Company's line, so encircling the globe. [These were the stations, we say, and these the distances estimated a year or two ago, and if they have been or shall be slightly changed, it can only be in the way of improvement. Even as they are, it is clear that no distance between adjacent points in the long line is greater than seven hundred miles, which is a trifle in ocean telegraphy. And again, it is clear that the strict trans-Pacific course—say from San Juan to Hakodadi, is only 3100 miles in length, while that from Sitka to Japan is only 2400. It is evident that the project is perfectly practicable, and that it need not be long before we have daily news from New York from Japan and China, as we have it now from England and California.]

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, 8. W. corner of TENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1870. Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, are now being issued to the holders of their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time "CERTIFICATE" will cease.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Book of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. THE CHEESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL will be closed, for repairs to a lock, on MONDAY MORNING, the 15th of February, 1870, and opened for navigation in a few days thereafter, due notice of which will be given. HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary. Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1870.

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be the great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essential of a perfect machine are combined. No. 704 CHESTNUT Street.

QUEEN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. BABINE, ALLEN & DILLER, Agents, 117 and 119 Chestnut Street.

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COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS IN EXTRACTING TEETH. And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth with nitrous oxide gas. Office, 511 WALNUT St. 113.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, a specialty in which he has attained the highest skill. Office, 511 WALNUT St. 113.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WATER cure all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 113.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SASSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 113.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONFINEMENT of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or various diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, or any other disease of the bladder, and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 113.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and no treatment is so suited to consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits, as this. 113.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give a brisk and energetic constitution, and enable you to sleep well. 113.

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MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 113.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 113.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WATER. 113.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS Restored by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 113.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST, 1870 SPRUCE JOIST, 1870 HELMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE, 1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE, 1870 CHOICE PATTERN PINE, 1870 SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING, 1870 FLORIDA FLOORING, 1870 CAROLINA FLOORING, 1870 VIRGINIA FLOORING, 1870 DELAWARE FLOORING, 1870 ASH FLOORING, 1870 WALNUT FLOORING, 1870 FLORIDA STAIR BOARDS, 1870 RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK, 1870 WALNUT BOARDS, 1870 WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERPARKERS' LUMBER, 1870 UNDERPARKERS' LUMBER, 1870 WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR, 1870 SEASONED CHERRY, 1870 ASH, 1870 WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, 1870 HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE BY W. A. LEAR, JR.

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